

OU'APPELLE. PROGRESS.

Thursday, August 12, 1897.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

A FEW BRIEF PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

The Flotsam and Jetsam of the World
Around us Portrayed in Condensed Items, Which Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

Continued drought in Missouri is greatly damaging the crops.

German papers call for a tariff war against the United States.

Hundreds of men are at Dyea unable to get over the Chilkoot Pass.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been made a chevalier of the legion of honor.

It is reported that Belgium will propose a trade treaty with Canada.

Ottawa lumbermen are being engaged for work in the Yukon gold fields.

The United States has put a duty of 1 cent per pound on Canadian fresh fish.

Five hundred were killed by an eruption on the Island of Luzon, Philippines.

United States papers are protesting against Canadian mining negotiations in Yukon.

Steps have been taken to enforce the alien labor law in Manitoba and the Territories.

The U. S. government concedes that the Yukon gold fields are in Canadian territories.

The imposition of a duty on Canadian fish by the U. S. will benefit Canadian fishing companies.

Pay dirt has been found on an island in Lake of the Woods which goes \$25,000 to \$30,000 per ton.

Hon. Wm. Mulock is considering the establishment of a regular mail service to points in Yukon.

The Dominion Elevator Co., of Winnipeg, has been granted a federal charter with a capitalization of \$200,000.

Viceconsul Joseph Wolsley, field marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army, is seriously ill in London, Eng.

Surveyors have been appointed by the Dominion and Ontario governments to delimit the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario.

The Rev. Alexander Grant, pastor of the First Baptist church, Winnipeg, was drowned the other day at Nepegon, while on a fishing expedition.

The minister of the interior has been given power to grant sites from Dominion lands for public schools, instead of the application going before the council.

J. W. Haskins, president, and H. A. Brown, secretary of the Orphan Boy Gold Mining company, have been committed for trial at Vancouver on a charge of defrauding the shareholders.

One of the largest concerns which has recently been floated in Canada is now applying for a Dominion charter to carry on the manufacture of calcium carbide. Their capitalization is \$11,000,000.

Cigarette-smoking is on the increase in Japan. Every month 13,000,000 imported and 52,000,000 native cigarettes are consumed. Women and children smoke almost as much as men.

Advices were received by the steamer Belgic recently arrived at San Francisco that the Japanese government had decided to totally abolish the export duty from the commencement of the 31st of April next.

Many of the principal life and insurance companies have issued positive instructions to their general agents in the United States and Canada against assuming any risks upon the lives of persons contemplating a visit to the Klondyke.

Engineer Patterson, of the Hamilton, Ont., city hospital has resigned his position to head a party of seven, who go to the Klondyke region next week. They will go by overland route, and expect to reach the gold fields before winter sets in.

The schooner Union has been seized at Halifax for smuggling liquors into that port. The captain and mate were caught in the act of loading a boat load of gin and brandy. The schooner has been stripped. The vessel had sixty-five cases of gin and seventeen cases of brandy on board.

On the London stock exchange the other day the question of the Canadian fast steamship line was discussed with much freedom and very palpable knowledge. It is believed that the promoters have not succeeded and will, within a very short time be forced to make intimation to this effect.

A special from Sydney, Australia says the attorney-general, John Henry Wain, issued a minute, protesting against the excessive and unwarranted charge to the colony of \$5,000 for extraditing Frank Butler, the Australian bush murderer, from San Francisco. Mr. Wain says: "It would be better to let criminals remain abroad than to pay such enormous costs for their extradition."

The Wallhalla Mountaineer, of North Dakota, reports to the effect that the Northern Pacific are getting ready to extend their line from Drayton to Wallhalla, N. D., this season, and the chances are that it is a fact. There is a splendid country, says the Mountaineer, to the northwest of Morden to Miami and the N. P. R. will ultimately tap its other line at that place, and thus save a long haul around by Winnipeg. The new line will undoubtedly go through next year, if not this.

The First In Canada.
A quicksilver mine has been discovered outside Dartmouth, on the other side of Halifax harbor, by Miss Jennie Mitchell of Halifax. There are large quantities of mercury, a part of which has been submitted to Professor Dawson, Ottawa, who pronounced upon it favorably, and an English expert also declared the mineral a very valuable quality. Miss Mitchell with the assistance of friends secured the property on which the discovery was made, and a company will be organized to develop the deposit.

This is the first discovery of the kind in Canada.

NEW STEEL ELEVATORS.

Likely Soon to be Erected at Fort William.

Manager Whyte has returned to Winnipeg from a trip over the C. P. R. as far east as Fort William. His mission to that point was to meet the representative of a firm to make a specialty in the erection of steel elevators, with a view of building structures for the storage of grain of that material. These elevators are in the shape of huge circular tanks, and built of a capacity ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. While it is probable that additional grain storage will be provided at Fort William this season, no definite decision has yet been reached, pending the verdict of the authorities as to the adaptability and superiority of steel over lumber in the construction of elevators. The necessary examinations were made as to foundations, locations, etc., and the representative of the steel company returned east to confer with President Van Horne on the matter. One feature in favor of the use of steel, in the opinion of Mr. Whyte, is the safety from fire, and consequent reduction of insurance. At first he was apprehensive that that material would induce moisture and engender the heating of wheat, but the expert assured him that there was no danger in that direction, and in illustration pointed to the fact that in St. Louis a quantity of corn, which is more susceptible to moisture, was stored in a steel elevator for nine months.

On the return journey Manager Whyte inspected the various points for construction of new side tracks, and located seven, which will be finished this summer. As stated a few days ago, these new side tracks have been planned and will be laid with a view to the ultimate completion of a double track between Winnipeg and Fort William. General traffic over the C. P. R. is now heavy, and has greatly increased lately, while the incoming crop promises a still further increase, and to facilitate the handling of this traffic the new side tracks are being constructed.

DAIRYING PROSPECTS GOOD.

Prof. Parrie's Optimistic News on this Industry.

Professor Parrie, who has just returned from a tour of the M. & N. W., as far west as Binscarth, says that some grain crops are coming in too fast owing to the great heat following the heavy rains. The crops in general are splendid and the acreage of wheat in the section he visited is much greater than in former years. He drove some distance through the country and everywhere saw evidences of prosperity. Dairying, the strong feature of Northwestern Manitoba, is simply grand, the flow of milk this year being the greatest on record. Prices too, for both butter and cheese have been very satisfactory, having ranged 25c to 25c higher than in the United States markets. On the whole the tendency of creamery men to hold goods in store has a bad effect, for the quality cannot improve, and indeed the creamery butter loses the "bloom" of freshness no matter how perfect are refrigerator appliances. Then the high prices demanded for Canadian products have left the way open for large shipments of American goods through Canadian channels to the British markets, a route preferred by the Americans as Canadian refrigerator transport is a better service.

The Americans are making great efforts to capture the British market for their dairy products, and Canadians are partly to blame if they do, though shipping rates are in favor of the American shipper. From Chicago the rates to British markets are 35 cents per hundredweight, while from Ontario points it is 35 cents, and from here \$1.25, a comparatively prohibitive rate, though in spite of that Mr. Parrie is of the opinion that in time Manitoba must look east entirely for the marketing of her dairy products. The professor thinks that in other matters dairying local, though very promising, is susceptible of improvement.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A. G. Dulmage Loses His Life by a Falling Elevator.

A. G. Dulmage, an employee of the Vulcan Iron Works, Winnipeg, was suddenly and violently killed a few days ago. The unfortunate man had the superintendence of the erection and repairs to elevator hoists, and was particularly careful in his work that others should stand aside from any possible danger. Since the completion of the Maw block, at the corner of King and William streets, Winnipeg, the new belting of the elevator has become loose, and Mr. Dulmage had been on the premises several times to adjust the apparatus. He was called again the other day, and after dinner the belts began to loose when a telephone message was sent to the works. On arrival of Mr. Dulmage the elevator was even with the ground floor, loaded with wooden goods, and he proceeded to the basement, going under the hoist, and working at the machinery. No one knows what caused the accident, but suddenly the elevator dropped about nine feet, crushing the unfortunate man and killing him almost instantly. Life was extinct when Dr. Henderson arrived, and before the body could be removed from under the elevator. It is thought, as the wrench was attached to the screw, that the unfortunate man intended to tighten some portion of the machinery, but instead turned the screw in an opposite direction, and thus so loosened the machinery as to cause the hoist to drop. The elevator came down with such force that the shoulder of deceased was driven through the flooring and broke two boards in width.

Serious Riot at Kobe.

The steamer Belgic brings advices from Kobe, Japan, stating that a serious riot occurred on July 12, between a number of sailors from the ships Yorkton and Boston and a mob of Japanese coolies on the occasion of a ball game between a team from the two warships and a European nine at Kobe. The row commenced when a coolie, having stolen a flask of whiskey from a bluejacket, and was chastised by the latter. The police attempted to arrest the sailor but his shipmates refused to give him up and marched in a body to a restaurant, where they made a stand and defied the natives. An immense crowd assembled and the attitude of the coolies was menacing. The police made no effort to disperse the mob. Stones and other missiles were exchanged and when reinforcements came ashore some hours later, the police dispersed the coolies, and the sailors boarded their ships without further molestation.

WILL PROVE A PROTECTION.

Recent U. S. Regulations will Assist Canadian Fishermen.

A recent dispatch announced that the United States treasury department has given a decision which will render the importation of Canadian fish, no matter by whom, or how caught, a dead industry. Assuming this to be correct, the treasury department may look out for a bombardment of petitions from wealthy United States fish companies against the ruling. It is a well known fact that in Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods and other inland waters of Canada these firms have carried on a successful business for years. The plan was to furnish Canadian fishermen with nets and other plant and handle their catch in the United States markets. Fish thus caught were entered free of duty in the States as having been taken with "American twine," or shipped in "American bottoms." Quite an agitation was carried on a couple of years ago by Canadian fishing firms against the advantage enjoyed by the United States companies in this respect, but the government appeared to be powerless to remedy the grievance. The licenses were issued to bona fide Canadians, and it was not for the minister of marine and fisheries, in dealing with applications for licenses, to inquire where were the nets the applicant intended to fish with, or to whom he intended to sell his catch. The regulation imposing duties of 4 to 4 cents per pound on all fish from Canada will place Canadian and United States exporters of Canadian fish on an equal footing as regards the United States markets. As for the fishermen who have been making a living by fishing with outfits supplied by United States companies it is thought that they will have either to procure nets and supplies on their own account or work for Canadian firms, for it is not likely that the United States firms will continue business when the advantage of immunity from duty is denied them.

Postal Changes.

The following changes in the postal service in Manitoba and the Northwest have gone into effect:

Aikenside to Chas. A. Waggoner, vice J. N. Davidson, resigned.
Baie St. Paul to James Brown, vice Miss E. St. Germaine, resigned.
Battledore to Jos. C. Prince, vice J. B. Mercier, dismissed.
Binscarth to J. T. Rogers, vice A. G. P. Smellie, resigned.
Duck Lake to Mrs. Grundy, vice Ernest Grundy, deceased.
Des Chêres to N. A. Dumaine, vice Louis St. Pierre, resigned.
La Salle to Alfred Gaudet, vice J. O. Faubert, resigned.
Lorette to J. Richard, vice J. Simard, resigned.
Marraghurst to David Bentley, vice Wm. Walker, resigned.
Neepawa to W. S. Young, vice J. J. McFadden, dismissed.
Oswald to Geo. Stodgell, vice E. de Larocque, dismissed.
Roden to John Laing, vice James Sibbald, resigned.
Roseberry to H. N. Cooper, vice J. Neelin, resigned.
Russell to A. G. P. Smellie, vice John Brown, resigned.
Hingvalla to J. E. Laxdal, vice J. H. Lindal, resigned.

NEW OFFICES.

Makinok, 123-15 w., Manitoba, J. E. D'Aoust, p. m.
Chamberlain, S. E. 1-4, 431-45 w., Manitoba, J. Elliott, p. m.
Petrol, re-opened, 15-17-29 w., Assa, M. McDonald, p. m.
Corar, re-opened, 15-17-29 w., Assa, West, Jas. Cadbury, p. m.
Tantalum, 11-18-32 w., Assa, East, R. M. Douglas, p. m.
One office was closed, Assowa, Man. The name of Elm River has been changed to Kelluar.

Captured by Pirates.

News has been received from Hong Kong via steamer Belgic, of the British steamer Rogu by Archenese pirates, on July 1. A gang of Archenese took passage on the Rogu, and while at sea murdered Captain Ross and seven of the crew and wounded sixteen others. They looted the ship and then fled to the Archen coast.

Apply a little "Quickeure" to a pimple or any blemish of the skin, and cover with thin paper, and it will disappear in twenty-four hours, leaving the skin natural and healthy, as it destroys the germs which enter the skin and cause pimples, boils, etc.

Sheep are sometimes taken over a bad road to a good pasture.

"Quickeure" (or "Pheno-Banum") is used, and endorsed by many physicians and dentists, who have tried it, and who keep it with the new discoveries in medical science, as they INVESTIGATE, to enable them to cope with the ever increasing new diseases.

It is easier for water to run uphill than for a selfish man to be happy.

A plaster made with "Quickeure" will remove difficulty in breathing, and more quickly reduce inflammation than the old mustard plaster. In SEVERE cases, place hot applications over the plaster of "Quickeure" flannel cloths wrung out of hot water will not injure "Quickeure" but aid its effect.

Blessed is the man who knows how little he knows of other people's business.

A plaster made with "Quickeure" spread on cotton flannel, linen or cotton, will give more prompt relief from croup, than camphorated oil, or mustard. In SEVERE cases, doctors tell you to apply hot applications also, over the "Quickeure" plaster, covering the chest and neck well.

Every drunkard's wife knows that there is a devil.

A plaster made with "Quickeure" spread over the nose, will suppress cold in the head in a surprising manner, owing to its reducing inflammation of the mucous membrane. The Quickeure Co. have received many letters corroborating this.

Before we can live right we must first love right.

"Quickeure" warmed and dropped from a spoon into the ear, or a plaster placed behind the ear, will cure earache. It acts like a charm. Read the Quickeure Book (free).

HELPLESS FOR A YEAR.

Bowed Down With Rheumatism and Sclathea.

From the Post, Sackville, N. B.

Records like the following carry conviction with them, and in a practical sense it might be said that this is still the age of miracles. Mr. Edward Downey, of Massan, N. B., says: "I have been a resident of Cumberland Co., some years. I have been a great sufferer for upwards of ten years with sciatic rheumatism. I was tormented with severe pains which at times would become almost unbearable, and I think I suffered almost everything a man can suffer and live. I was so crippled that I could not work and part of the time was not able even to move about. I became so weak, and my system so run down that I despaired of ever getting better. My case was an almost hopeless one, and as I had abandoned work I was almost helpless for over a year. I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I was induced to at least give them a trial. In a short time I began to recover and the agonizing pains left my back and limbs so that I was enabled to walk out of doors. Before I had used more than half a dozen boxes I was almost entirely well and could do a hard day's work. I had a good appetite and began to gain flesh and feel like a new man. I am free from aches and pains and have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to thank for it all." The reporter could not help feeling that Mr. Downey's case was a striking one, and he now presents a stout well built figure, straight limbed and as smart in his movements as a young man of twenty.

Some are idle because they fear to be thought idle.

GOOD WOMAN - BAD HEART.

When Could the Life of a Loved One Be More Uncertain than When Attacked by Heart Disease? If you have a Hint of it Have Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Always on Hand, it is the Only Remedy which can Relieve you in 30 Minutes and Cure you Permanently.

This is to certify that my wife has been a sufferer from heart disease for over twenty years. After having tried doctors and remedies innumerable without benefit I procured two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and she has recovered more benefit from it than from all the doctors and all the cures used, heretofore. I am pleased to certify to the wonderful excellence of this remedy.

Others see our faults as plainly as we see theirs.

A PREACHER'S STORY.

Like Other Mortals He Fell Victim to Disease - Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder was the Agent which Restored Him to Health and he Gladly Allows His Name to be Used in Telling it that Others May be Benefited To.

Rev. Chas. E. Whitecombe, Rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, and Principal of St. Matthew's Church School Hamilton, was a great sufferer. Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder cured him, and he now proclaims to the world that as a safe, simple and certain cure it has no equal. It never fails to relieve catarrh in ten minutes, and cures permanently.

Put the wicked in office and the devil will rule the town.

WONDERFUL.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights - Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Removed in One Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures tetter, salt rheum, eczema, barber's itch and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 35 cents.

Happy the man who finds and removes the particular cause of his misfortune.

Letter from the Rector of the Quebec High School.

Dear Doctor Levers, - I should like to add another testimonial to the numbers you have already received in favor of "Quickeure." I have been troubled a good deal lately with Boils, and tried Quickeure. I can only describe its effects as magical; in about half a minute after application, I felt as though I had never been troubled at all, and was completely well in two days. Wishing you every success with your valuable discovery, I remain, yours very truly,

Signed, T. AUSTIN YOUNG, Rector, High School, Quebec.

God never made a cow that gave milk-punch.

Dr. Geo. H. Parke, Surgeon 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, writes: "I have used with much success, 'Pheno-Banum' or 'Quickeure' in dressing wounds, which suppurated even under the dressing of Iodoform; the effect was remarkable, all discharge ceasing, and healthy granulation setting up at once, after first application of 'Quickeure.' I consider its antiseptic action, as valuable as its marvellous pain relieving properties."

Signed, GEO. H. PARKE, M.D., 10 Palace St., Quebec.

Thought without purpose is like seed spilled upon the ground.

"Quickeure" applied on linen or cotton to sprains or strains, removes the pain and swelling, more quickly and surely than any other known means. Physicians find it excellent and use it where rubbing with liniments of any kind, causes pain.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances no opportunities will make a two legged man without it. - Goethe.

"QUICKCURE" CURES ALL PAIN.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

25cts., 50cts., and \$1.

FREE \$1.840 in PRIZES

as follows -
12 Ladies' or Gent's Bicycles
Value \$1,200.



"GENDRON" guaranteed one of the best wheels made, sold by D. E. ADAMS, Winnipeg, AND

24 Gold Watches

Value \$600

Ladies' or Gent's size, Hunting Case, Keyless, guaranteed time-keepers.

12 pairs Silver Cream and Sugar

Value \$40.00

A TOTAL VALUE OF \$1,840

Given away in one year



SOAP WRAPPERS.

Prizes will be awarded out of each month, commencing March 1st. Save your Royal Crown Soap Wrappers and send for particulars to

Royal Crown Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man.

The wrappers of no other soap but Royal Crown, whether made by us or not, will be received.

See Insurance Office, 7
East in Assurance Co.
Quebec Fire Insurance Company,
London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co.,
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.,
Lloyd's Glass Insurance Company,
W. R. ALLEN,
General Agent,
Winnipeg.

IT HELPS HER ALONE



DIAMOND JUBILEE



BICYCLES RETURN 200 WRAPPERS

TAKEN FROM

RICHARDS PURE SOAP

and \$40 to my address, and I will express you (charges paid) the above Bicycle, Ladies' or Gents'. Particulars and specifications sent on application, or sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination before acceptance. A High Grade Wheel at the lowest possible price.

D. RICHARDS, Woodstock.

TEN THOUSAND



FOR INDURATED FIBREWARE

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited
Hull, Montreal, Toronto.

RUPTURE CURED

THE SILVER TRUSS.
The simplest and best truss ever in the world.
The SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.
Galt, Ont. - Box 708.

TO WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, TERRITORIES
STOVEL'S
DIRECTOR

WILD CHERRY BALSAM



Manufactured by DYSON, GIBSON & CO., WINNIPEG.

People don't take long to find out the merits of an article - Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Tea.

THE MYSTERY

OF

Mr. and Mrs. Peacocke.

At far as the doctor could see nothing could be better than his young pupil's manners. He was not at all above playing with the other boys. He took very kindly to his old studies and his old haunts, and of an evening, after dinner, went away from the drawing room to the study in pursuit of his Latin and his Greek without any previous attempt at making conversation with Miss Wattle. No doubt there was a good deal of lawn-tennis of an afternoon, and the lawn-tennis was generally played in the rectory garden. But then this had ever been the case, and the lawn-tennis was always played with two on a side; there were no tennis games between his lordship and Mary, and whenever the game was going on, Mrs. Wattle was always there to see fair play. Among other amusements the young lord took to walking far afield with Mr. Peacocke. And then, no doubt, many things were said about that life in America. When a man has been much abroad, and has passed his time there under unusual circumstances, his doings will necessarily become subjects of conversation to his companions. To have travelled in France, Germany, or in Italy, is not uncommon; nor is it uncommon to have lived a year or years in Florence or in Rome. It is not uncommon now to have travelled all through the United States. The Rocky Mountains or Peru are hardly uncommon, so much has the taste for travelling increased. But for an Oxford Fellow of a college and a clergyman of the Church of England, to have established himself as a professor in Missouri, is uncommon and could hardly be but that Lord Carstairs should ask questions respecting that far-away life. Mr. Peacocke had no objection to such questions. He told his young friend much about the manners of the people of St. Louis, told him how far the people had progressed in classical literature in what they felt behind, and in what they wished to get on their own legs in England, and how far the college was a success. Then he described his own life—both before and after his marriage. He had liked the people of St. Louis well enough, but not quite well enough to wish to live among them. No doubt their habits were very different from those of Englishmen. He could, however, have been happy enough there—only that circumstances arose.

"Did Mr. Peacocke like the place?" the young lord asked one day.

"Oh yes, I have heard. But did she come from St. Louis?"

"No, her father was a planter in Louisiana not far from New Orleans, before the abolition of slavery."

"Did she like St. Louis?"

"Well enough, I think, when we were first married. She had been married before, you know, she was a widow."

"Did she like coming to England among strangers?"

"She was glad to leave St. Louis. Things happened there which made her life unhappy. It was on that account I came here, and came on a position higher and more lucrative than I shall ever now get in England."

"I should have thought you might have had a school of your own," said the lord.

"You know so much, and get on so well with legs, I should have thought you might have been tutor at a college."

"To have a school of my own would take money," said he, "which I have not got. To be tutor at a college would take money. But never mind. I am very well where I am, and have nothing to complain of." He had been going to say that to be a tutor at a college he would want high standing. And then he would have been forced to explain that he had lost at his own college that standing which he had once possessed.

"Yes," he said on another occasion, "she is unhappy—but do not ask her any questions about it."

"Who, I—oh dear, no, no! I should not think of taking such a liberty."

"It would be as a kindness, not as a liberty. But still, do not speak to her about it. There are sorrows which must be hidden, in which it is better to endeavour to bury never speaking of them, by not thinking of them, if that were possible."

"Is it as bad as that?" the lord asked.

"It is bad enough sometimes. But never mind. You remember that Roman woman, 'Dabit Deus his quae sibi sunt.' And I think that all things are bearable if a man will only make up his mind to bear them. Do not tell me any one that I have complained."

"Who, I—oh, never!"

"Not that I have said anything which all the world might not know; but that it is unmanly to complain. Indeed I do not complain, only I wish that things were lighter to her. Then he went off to other matters; but his heart was yearning to tell everything to this young lord.

Before the end of the week had arrived, there came a letter to him which he had not at all expected, and a letter also to the doctor—both from Lord Bracy. The letter to Mr. Peacocke was as follows:

"My dear Sir,—I have been much gratified by what I have heard both from Dr. Wattle and my son as to his progress. He will have to come home in July, when the doctor's school is broken up, and, as you are probably aware, will go up to Oxford in October. I think it would be very expedient that he should not altogether lose the holidays, and I am aware how much more he would do with adequate assistance than without it. The meaning of all this is, that I and Lady Bracy will feel very much obliged, if you and Mrs. Peacocke will come and spend your holidays with us at Carstairs. I have written to Dr. Wattle on the subject, partly to tell him of my proposal, because he has been so kind to my son, and partly to ask him to fix the amount of remuneration, should you be so kind as to accede to my request."

"His mother has heard on more than one occasion from her son how very good-fortuned you have been to him.—Yours faithfully, 'Bracy.'"

It was of course, quite out of the question, Mr. Peacocke, as soon as he had read the letter, felt that it was so. Had things been smooth and easy with him, nothing would have delighted him more. His liking for the lady was most sincere, and it would have been a great pleasure to him to have worked with him during the holidays. But it was quite out of the question. He must tell Lord Carstairs that it was so, and must at the moment give such explanation as might occur to him.

He almost felt that in giving that explanation he would be tempted to tell his whole story.

But the doctor met him before he had an opportunity of speaking to Lord Carstairs. The doctor met him, and at once produced the Earl's letter. "I have heard from Lord Bracy, and you, I suppose, have had a letter too," said the doctor. His manner was easy and kind, as though no disagreeable communication was due to be made on the following day.

"Yes," said Mr. Peacocke. "I have had a letter."

"Well?"

"His lordship has asked me to go to Carstairs for the holidays; but it is out of the question."

"It would do Carstairs all the good in the world," said the doctor; "and I do not see why you should not have a pleasant visit and earn twenty-five pounds at the same time."

"It is quite out of the question."

"I suppose you would not like to leave Mrs. Peacocke," said the doctor.

"Either to leave her or to take her. To go myself under any circumstances would be altogether out of the question. I shall come to you to-morrow, Doctor, as I said I would last Saturday. What hour would suit you?" Then the doctor named an hour in the afternoon, and knew that the revelation was made to him. He felt, too, that that revelation would lead to the final departure of Mr. and Mrs. Peacocke from Bowick, and he was unhappy in his heart. Though he was anxious for his school, he was anxious also for his friend. There was a gratification in the feeling that Lord Bracy thought so much of his assistant, or would have been but for this wretched mystery!

"No," said Mr. Peacocke to the lord, "I regret to say that I cannot go. I will tell you why, perhaps, another time, but not now. I have written to your father by this post, because it is right that he should be told at once. I have been obliged to say that it is impossible."

"I am so sorry! I should so much have liked it. My father would have done everything to make you comfortable, and so would mamma." In answer to all this Mr. Peacocke could only say that it was impossible. This happened on Friday afternoon, Friday being a day on which the school was always busy. There was no time for the doing of anything special, as there would be on the following day, which was a half-holiday. At night, when the work was altogether over, he showed the letter to his wife, and told her what he had decided.

"Couldn't you have gone without me?" she asked.

"How can I do that," he said, "when before this time to-morrow I shall have told everything to Dr. Wattle. After that, he would not let me go. He would do no more than his duty in telling me that if I proposed to go he must make it all known to Lord Bracy. But this is a terrible thing, at the present moment altogether in the dark as to what are the feelings in the breast of another man. It may so well be that he should refuse me permission to go to my desk in the school again."

"Will he be hard like that?"

"I can hardly tell myself whether it would be hard. I hardly know what I should feel if my duty to do in such a position myself. I have deceived him."

"No!" she exclaimed.

"Yes; I have deceived him. Coming to him as I did, I gave him to understand that there was nothing wrong—nothing to which special objection could be made in my position."

"Then we are deceiving all the world in calling ourselves man and wife."

"Certainly we are; but to that we had made up our mind. We are not injuring all the world. No doubt it is a lie—but there are circumstances in which a lie can hardly be a sin. I would have been the last to say so, before all this had come upon me, but I feel it to be so now. It is a lie to say that you are my wife."

"Is it like that?"

"Is it not? And yet I would rather cut my tongue out than say otherwise. To give you my name is a lie; but what should I think of myself were I to allow you to use any other? What would you have thought if I had asked you to go away and leave me when that hour came upon us?"

"I would have borne it."

"I could not have borne it. There are worse things than a lie. I have found, since this came upon us, that it may be well to choose one sin in order that another may be shunned. To cherish you, to comfort you, to make the storm less sharp to you—that has already been my duty as well as my pleasure. To do the same to me is your duty."

"And my pleasure; and my pleasure—my pleasure."

"We must cling to each other, let the world call us what names it may. But there may come a time when which one is called on to do a special act of justice to others. It has come now to me. From the world at large I am prepared, if possible, to keep my secret, even though I do it by lying—but to this one man I am driven to tell, because I may not return his friendship by doing him an evil."

Morning school at this time of the year at Bowick began at half-past seven. There was an hour of school before breakfast, at which the doctor did not himself put in an appearance. He was wont to tell the boys that he had done all that when he was young, and that now in his old age it suited him best to have his breakfast before he began the work of the day. Mr. Peacocke, of course, attended the morning school. Indeed, as the matutinal performances were altogether classical, it was impossible that much should be done without him. On this Saturday morning, however, he was not present; and a few minutes after the proper time, the mathematical master took his place. "I saw him coming across out of his own door," little Jack Talbot said to the younger of the two Clifford boys, "and there was a man coming up from the gate who met him."

"What sort of a man?" asked Clifford.

"He was a rummy-looking fellow, with great beard, and a queer kind of coat. I never saw any one like him before."

"And where did they go?"

"They stood talking for a minute or two before the front door, and then Mr. Peacocke took him into the house. I heard him tell Carstairs to go through and send word up to the doctor that he wouldn't be in school this morning."

It had all happened just as young Talbot had said. A very "rummy-looking fellow" had at that early hour been driven over from Broughton to Bowick, and had caught Mr. Peacocke just as he was going into the school. He was a man with a beard, loose, flowing on both sides, as though he were winged like a bird—a beard that had been black, but was now streaked through and through with grey hairs. The man had a coat with frosted buttons that must have been intended to have a military air when it was new, but which was now much the worse for wear. The coat was so odd as to have caught

Young Talbot's attention at once. And the man's face was old and seamy. But there was a look about him as though he were by no means ashamed of himself or of his present purpose.

"He came in a gig," said Talbot to his friend; "for I saw the horse standing at the gate, and the man sitting in the gig."

"You remember me, no doubt," the stranger said, when he encountered Mr. Peacocke.

"I do not remember you in the least," the schoolmaster answered.

"Come, come; that won't do. You know me well enough. I'm Robert Lefroy."

Then Mr. Peacocke, looking at him again, knew that the man was the brother of his wife's husband. He had not seen him often, but he recognized him as Robert Lefroy, and having recognized him he took him into the house.

CHAPTER VII.—ROBERT LEFROY.

Ferdinand Lefroy, the man who had in truth been the woman's husband, had, during that one interview which had taken place between him and the man who had married his wife, on his return to St. Louis, declared that his brother Robert was dead. But so had Robert, when Peacocke encountered him down in Texas, declared that Ferdinand was dead. But Peacocke knew that no word of truth could be expected from the mouths of either of them. But seeing is believing. He had seen Ferdinand alive at St. Louis after his marriage, and by seeing him, had been driven away from his home, back to his old country. Now he also saw this other man, and was aware that his secret was no longer in his own keeping.

"Yes, I know you now. Why, when I saw you last, did you tell me that your brother was dead? Why did you bring so great an injury on your sister-in-law?"

"I never told you anything of the kind."

"As God is above us you told me so."

"I don't know anything about that, my friend. Maybe I was cut. I used to be drinking a good deal then. Maybe I didn't say anything of the kind,—only it suited you to go back and tell her so. Anyway, I disremember it altogether. Anyway he wasn't dead. And I didn't dead now."

"I can see that."

"And I ain't drunk now. But I am not quite so well off as a fellow would wish to be. Can you get me breakfast?"

"Yes, I can get you breakfast," he said, after pausing for a while. Then he rang the bell and told the girl to bring some breakfast for the gentleman as soon as possible, and into the room into which they were sitting. This was in a little library in which he was in the habit of studying and going through lessons with the boys. He had brought the man here so that his wife might not come across him. As soon as the order was given, he ran up-stairs to her room, to save her from coming down.

"A man,—what man?" she asked.

"Robert Lefroy. I must go to him at once. Bear yourself well and boldly, my darling. It is he, certainly. I know nothing yet of what he may have to say; but it will be well that you should avoid him if possible. When I have heard anything, I will tell you all. Then he hurried down and found the man examining the book-shelves.

"You have got yourself up pretty tidy again, Peacocke," said Lefroy.

"Pretty well."

"The old game, I suppose. Teaching the young idea. Is this what you call a college, now, in your country?"

"It is a school."

"And you're one of the masters?"

"I am the second master."

"It ain't as good, I reckon, as the Missouri College."

"It's not so large, certainly."

"What's the secret?" he said.

"The payment, you mean. It can hardly serve us now to go into matters such as that. What is it that has brought you here, Lefroy?"

"Well, a big ship, an uncommonly bad sort of rail-car, and the richest little buggy that ever man trusted his life to. Thems what's brought me here."

"I suppose you have something to say, or you would not have come," said Peacocke.

"Yes, I've a good deal to say of one kind or another. But here's the breakfast, and I'm well high starved. What, cold meat? I'm darned if I can eat cold meat! Haven't you got anything hot, my dear?" Then it was explained to him that hot meat was not to be had, unless he would choose to wait, to have some lengthened cooking accomplished. To this, however, he objected, and then the girl left the room.

"I've a good many things to say of one kind or another," he continued. "It's difficult to say, Peacocke, how you and I stand with each other."

"I do not know that we stand with each other at all, as you call it."

"I mean as to relationship. Are you my brother-in-law, or are you not?" This was a question which in very truth the schoolmaster found it hard to answer. He did not answer it at all, but remained silent. "Are you my brother-in-law, or are you not? You call her Mrs. Peacocke, eh?"

"Yes, I call her Mrs. Peacocke."

"And she is now living with you?"

"Yes, she is here."

"Had she not better come down and see me? She is my sister-in-law, anyway."

"No," said Mr. Peacocke; "I think, on the whole, that she had better not come down and see you."

"You don't mean to say she isn't my sister-in-law? She's that, whatever else she is. She's that whatever name she goes by. If Ferdinand had been ever so much dead, and that marriage at St. Louis had been ever so good, still she'd be my sister-in-law."

"Not a doubt about it," said Mr. Peacocke. "But still, under all the circumstances, she had better not see you."

"Well, that's a queer beginning, anyway. But perhaps you'll come round by and by. She goes as my wife," said the husband, feeling himself to become more and more indignant at every word, but knowing at the same time how necessary it was that he should keep his indignation hidden.

"Whether true or false?" asked the brother-in-law.

"I will answer no such question as that."

"You ain't very well disposed to answer any question, as far as I can see. But I shall have to make you answer one or two before I've done with you. There's a doctor here, isn't there, as this school belongs to?"

"Yes, there is. It belongs to Dr. Wattle."

"It's him these boys are sent to?"

"Yes, he is the master; I am only his assistant."

"It's him they comes to for education, and morals, and religion?"

"Quite so."

"And he knows, no doubt, all about you

and my sister-in-law,—how you came and married her when she was another man's wife, and took her away when you knew as that other man was alive and kicking?" Mr. Peacocke, when these questions were put to him, remained silent, because literally he did not know how to answer them. He was quite prepared to take his position as he found it. He had told himself before this dreadful man had appeared, that the truth must be made known at Bowick and that he and his wife must pack up and flit. It was not that the man could bring upon him any greater evil than he had anticipated. But the questions which were asked him were in themselves so bitter! The man, no doubt, was his wife's brother-in-law. He could not turn him out of the house as he would a stranger, had a stranger come there asking such questions without any claim of family. Abominable as the man was to him, still he was there with a certain amount of right upon his side.

"I think," said he, "that questions such as those you've asked can be of no service to you. To me they are intended only to be injurious."

"They're as a preface to what is to come," said Robert Lefroy, with an impatient leer upon his face. "The questions no doubt, are disagreeable enough. She ain't your wife no more than she's mine. You've no business with her; and that you know when you took her away from St. Louis. You may, or you may not have been fooled by some one down in Texas when you went back and married her in all that hurry. But you know what you were doing well enough when you took her away. You won't dare to tell me that you hadn't seen Ferdinand when you two mizzled on from the College?" Then he paused waiting again for a reply.

"As I told you before," he said, "no further conversation on the subject can be of avail. It does not suit me to be cross-examined as to what I knew or what I did not know. If you have anything for me to hear, you can say it. If you have anything to tell to others, go and tell it to them."

"That's just it," said Lefroy.

"Then go and tell it."

"You're in a terrible hurry, Mister Peacocke. I don't want to drop in and spoil your little game. You're making money of your little game. I can help you as to carrying on your little game, better than you do at present. I don't want to blow upon you. But as you're making money out of it, I'd like to make a little too. I am precious hard up—I am."

"You will make no money of me," said the other.

"A little will go along way with me; and, remember, I have got tidings now which are worth paying for."

"What tidings?"

"If they're worth paying for. It's not likely that you are going to get them for nothing."

"Look here, Colonel Lefroy; whatever you have to say about me will certainly not be prevented by my paying you money. Though you might be able to ruin me to-morrow I would not give you a dollar to save myself."

"But her," said Lefroy, pointing as it were up-stairs, with his thumb over his shoulder.

"Nor her," said Peacocke.

"You don't care very much about her, then?"

"How much I care I shall not trouble myself to explain to you. I certainly shall not endeavor to serve her after that fashion. I begin to understand why you have come, and can only beg you to believe that you have come in vain."

Lefroy turned to his food, which he had not yet finished, while his companion sat silent at the window, trying to arrange in his mind the circumstances of the moment as best he might. He declared to himself that had the man come but one day later, his coming would have been a matter of no moment. The story, the entire story, would have been told to the doctor, and the brother-in-law, with all his malice could have added nothing to the truth. But now it seemed as though there would be a race which should tell the story first. Now the doctor would, no doubt, be led to feel that the narration was made because it could no longer be kept back. Should this man be with the doctor first, and should the story be told as he would tell it, then it would be impossible for Mr. Peacocke, in acknowledging the truth of it all, to bring his friend's mind back to the condition in which it would have been had this not been in the way. And yet he could not make a race of it with the man. He could not rush across, and all but out of breath, with his energy, begin his narration while Lefroy was there knocking at the door. There would be an absence of dignity in such a mode of proceeding, which alone was sufficient to deter him. He had fled at once already with the doctor. He had said that he would be there in the house at a certain time. Let the man do what he would, he would keep exactly to his purpose, unless the doctor should seek an earlier interview. He would, in no little, be turned from his purpose by the unfortunate coming of this wretched man. "Well," said Lefroy, as soon as he had eaten his last mouthful.

"I have nothing to say to you," said Peacocke.

"Nothing to say?"

"Not a word."

"Well, that's queer. I should have thought there'd have been a many words. I've got a lot to say to somebody, and mean to say it, peccans soon too. Is there any hotel here, where I can put this horse up? I suppose you haven't got stables of your own? I wonder if the doctor would give me accommodation?"

"I haven't got a stable, and the doctor certainly will not give you accommodation. There is a public-house less than a quarter of a mile further on, which no doubt your driver knows very well. You had better go there yourself, because, after what has taken place, I am bound to tell you that you will not be admitted here."

"Not admitted?"

"No. You must leave this house, and will not be admitted into it again as long as I live in it."

"The doctor will admit me."

"Very likely. I, at any rate, shall do nothing to dissuade him, if you go down to the road, you'll see the gate leading up to his house. I think you'll find that he is down-stairs by this time."

"You take it very cool, Peacocke?"

"I only tell you the truth. With you I will have nothing more to do. You have a story which you wish to tell to Dr. Wattle. Go and tell it to him."

"I can tell it to all the world," said Lefroy.

"Go and tell it to all the world."

"And I ain't to see my sister?"

"No; you will not see your sister-in-law here. Why should she wish to see one who has only injured her—at any rate not as yet. I ain't done nothing,—not as yet. I've been as dark as the grave,—as yet. Let her come down, and you go away for a moment, and let us see if we can't settle

it."

"There is nothing for you to settle. Nothing that you can do, nothing that you can say, will influence either her or me. If you have anything to tell, go and tell it."

"Why should you smash up everything in that way, Peacocke? You're comfortable here, why get yourself into a fuss? I want to help you; and I can. Three hundred dollars wouldn't be much to you. You were always a fellow as had a little money by you."

"If this box were full of gold," said the schoolmaster, laying his hand upon a black desk which stood on the table, "I would not give you one cent to induce you to hold your tongue for ever. I would not condescend even to ask it of you as a favor. You think that you can disturb our happiness by telling what you know of us to Dr. Wattle. Go and try."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A VERY TIGHT PLACE.

Spain and the U. S. May Settle Their Difficulty with Big Guns.

A Spanish diplomatist, who is in close touch with Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, informed a correspondent that it is useless longer to attempt to disguise the fact that the Spanish ministry is in a very tight place. He says: "We can keep up the war in Cuba only so long as our funds last, and the day when they will fail is almost in sight. When it comes we must give up the struggle. Now we are too proud a race to do so at anybody's demand; but we can do so by pleading force majeure in a war with the United States. Such a result would be a very unpleasant one to us, but in order to prevent a revolution in Spain and the overthrow of the monarchy, war is the only way out. The premier knows from President McKinley direct that the president personally does not want war, and wishes to save us from the cost and the bloodshed, but his cabinet only partly share his views, while the senate, the house of representatives, the press and the people of the United States, favor a settlement with big guns."

President McKinley, however, as first for peace, has declared himself not shrinking from war, if peace measures fail. This is the position, and naturally lends strength to the independent course which General Woodford will pursue. His instructions will be at the outset to try to obtain for Cuba the peaceful means of Cuban independence. He is destined to be defeated in this proposal the moment it is made, for Spain would infinitely prefer war, with or without the encouragement of other nations, to any surrender on the Cuban question."

Captain-General Weyler telegraphed the Spanish government from Havana that he has decided to grant an amnesty to the 15,000 exiles, including Dr. Montalvo, and denies the United States dispatches in which it is stated that the Cubans are using artillery against the outposts of Havana.

A hundred Cuban prisoners recently pardoned, have arrived at Gibraltar, whence they will proceed to New York. Government organs believe they will rejoin the insurgents.

BIGGEST OF ALL TRUSTS.

Scheme to Unite Brewers and Control Their Products.

A new form of trust, more comprehensive than the Standard Oil monopoly, and involving a capitalization nearly twice as large, is now going through the preliminaries of organization among the American brewers, maltsters and hop growers, interested in the English group of brewing properties. The large brewers in the several states are invited to join state combinations in their trade, with the purpose afterward of becoming members of a national brewing company, designed to control the brewed product of the whole country.

Up to this time the work has been done mainly in Pennsylvania, western New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Propositions have been submitted to more than 100 brewing concerns, chiefly in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The full extent of the new trust's project is so little known that nobody will undertake an estimate of the amount of capital the consolidation will require. For the territory in which operations are now known to be in progress not less than \$20,000,000 will be needed, and this annual product will be more than twice as great as the output of the English syndicate's great properties, which is nearly 6,000,000 barrels.

INVESTED IN GOLD BRICKS.

New Orleans Saloonkeeper Swindled out of \$7,000.

Basil Lastell, a simple-minded creole saloonkeeper, of New Orleans, La., complained to the police that he had been swindled out of \$7,000 by the gold brick dodge. Two months ago, two men presented themselves to Lastell and showed him a sample of a gold brick. To reinforce this sample a little later they took small trunks filled with the same metal, all the bricks stamped with the seal of the Argentine Republic. They claimed to have stolen the bullion from the government in question and wanted to get rid of it.

Lastell gave them \$100 to have the bricks assayed, and the assay proving all right he plunked up \$7,000 for the lot, anticipating a profit of about \$100,000. The men, whose names he did not even know, left the city, and now Lastell is the possessor of a lot of brass cubes and an empty purse.

Chinese Destroy a Mission.

The Chinese at Yuchon recently attacked and destroyed the mission of the Plymouth Brethren, and were about to attack the Catholic mission when the soldiers interfered. The attack on the Plymouth mission was brought about by the report that the missionaries had killed a child. A mob of Chinese attacked the ladies' home boarding school, where five white women had taken refuge. Just as the mob broke in the door, the women escaped through the back gate to the house of Mr. Blanford. The mob demolished the ladies' home and then proceeded to the Blanford place and attacked it. The people there escaped into the hills, where they hid all night in the darkness. The Blanford place was also looted and burned. The mob then rushed to the Catholic mission, but by this time the soldiers had been summoned, and they dispersed the rioters. The next day five women and Mr. Blanford were taken away in a boat.

COLONIES WERE UNANIMOUS

In Recommending the Denunciation of the Treaties.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question in the English house of commons on the subject of denunciation by Great Britain of the treaties of commerce with Germany and Belgium, said the denunciation was the unanimous wish of the self-governing colonies who desired to deal with the United Kingdom on preferential terms. Mr. Chamberlain said that at the conference between the colonial premiers and himself a resolution was passed unanimously, the substance being that the premiers of the self-governing colonies heartily recommended the earliest denunciation of the treaties, as hampering the trade of their own countries and her colonies, and that it was accompanied by an important and significant resolution, namely, that the colonies of improving the trade relations between the mother country and the colonies, the premiers present undertook to confer with their colleagues as to what result could be secured by a preference given by the colonies to the products of the United Kingdom. Her Majesty's government resolved to withdraw the treaties with Germany and Belgium immediately. The law officers of the crown are considering the question whether the resolution of the Canadian parliament infringed those treaties. The Canadian government had been asked to be allowed to be represented before the law officers of the crown. This was unusual, but the request of the government of Canada had been granted. In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain assured the house that the action of Canada in this matter was not a step towards separation, the intention being to show gratitude and to prove the loyalty of the Canadian people.

THE YUKON ECLIPSED.

A Twenty-Two Ounce Nugget Found in the Foley Mine.

Mr. C. H. Heys, 87, 1st Portage, made a panning of denuded rock matter, the other day, which attracted great attention. The assay went all the way from \$25,000 to \$35,000 to the ton of matter. The stuff came from a small island on Big Stone bay, near Hay Island, and was brought in by the veteran prospector, Mr. Frank Moore. The island contains about an acre, and is composed of decomposed quartz highly oxidized, and other glacial debris.

Mine Centre is by the front again. Word has just been received that a twenty-two ounce nugget has been struck on the two hundred foot level of the Foley mine. Another large nugget is also reported to hand, the value of which has not yet been ascertained.

R. C. Oysterman Succeeds.

Prof. Prince, the Dominion fishery commissioner, who was at Victoria a few days ago, states that the fish hatcheries are a success, as shown by the run this year of salmon on the Fraser river. He reports that eastern oysters planted on Vancouver Island coast twenty years ago, have grown much faster than do oysters on the Atlantic coast. Lobsters that were planted to the number of 800 last year, do not show up yet, so he can form no opinion whether they are flourishing or not. Prince attends a big meeting of fishermen at Steveston, where various matters will be brought before his notice.

Manitoba & Northwestern Railway.

TIME CARD, JAN. 3rd, 1897.

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SHELL RIVER BRANCH.

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18:45	18:45
19:00	19:00

TRY Vanity Fair Cigarettes

10 cts. Per Package.

W. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

17 First Prize Medals

Local and General

A Card.

Dr. Carthew begs to inform the public, and particularly those who have regularly employed him, that in a few days he will leave for the east, to be absent about three months, and that, when desired, Dr. Henderson will attend to his professional business during his absence.

—Mr. Edward Cosgrove Schneider, an old friend of Mr. J. Crowe, of Edgemoor, is in town.

—Binding twine at lowest prices at Massey-Harris. Don't forget to leave your order.

—Dr. Size, of Regina, dentist, will be at Qu'Appelle Aug. 20th, for the practice of his profession.

—J. M. Doupe, C.P.R. surveyor, arrived in town Saturday. He is engaged at present laying out the townsite of McLean.

—Dr. Chas. E. Carthew left on Sunday night on a well-deserved holiday tour to western Canada and the States. On his trip he will visit the principal colleges and medical institutions.

—W. D. Cowan, D.D.S., dentist, will visit Qu'Appelle Station on Aug. 11th and 12th, staying at the Queen's hotel for the practice of dentistry. Terms cash.

—Adam Cantejon, of Lorne, who was engaged in building a house for W. R. Motherwell at Abernethy, left from the top of the building, a distance of about twenty feet, breaking a leg, the bones protruding through the skin in two places.—Echo.

—Mr. John McGregor, of Watford, Ont., has been spending a few days here looking after some farm property of which he is the lucky possessor. Mr. McGregor is much pleased with the prospects this year for good crops and good prices.

—Corpl. Browning, N.W.M.P., on his way to Regina, was in town Monday night, accompanied by Const. Hocken, of the Fort. The corporal has been attending treaty payments at Nut Lake, 150 miles north of the Fort. He expects to leave for the Yukon shortly.

—Staff-Sergt. McNamara, M.D., has received the appointment of medical adviser for the N.W.M.P. at the Yukon, and left on Wednesday morning on his long trip. Previous to his departure the boys gave him a send off. Mac will be missed, as he was a general favorite.—Saltcoats Sidings.

—Mr. G. S. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Price, butchers, Indian Head, arrived home Sunday night from a cattle purchasing trip to Touchwood, where he was successful in securing some fine heaves. The new firm is bound to have the best going to supply customers.

—Mr. Albert Brasse, M.P. for Heythorpe, Oxford, England, and brother of Lord Brasse, spent a few hours in town Saturday, accompanied by Mr. J. A. M. Atkins, of Winnipeg. Mr. Brasse is on his way to Australia to visit his brother. He will spend a short time visiting his brother's estate at Indian Head before proceeding on his long trip.

—Bovell's Pocket Directory, of Winnipeg, is a neat publication containing valuable information to travellers and tourists regarding Winnipeg, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and British Columbia, including the Kootenay district, giving steamship and railway time cards, post offices, stage routes, maps, etc.

—While J. F. Reid and party were surveying a right of way near Thos. Buckle's on the Yorkton and Creckett road, a popular spot, Mac Lang fell across a cinnamon bear, much to the consternation and alarm of the axeman, who hurriedly retreated from the menacing attitude of the bear. Bruin made off through the dense undergrowth and was not seen again.—Yorkton Enterprise.

—Mr. W. Vatcher (Bill) passed through Qu'Appelle on Tuesday in charge of a train load of cattle from Dandara to Montreal for Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides. This train load is the result of Mr. R. Johnson's buying, and will be found to be one of the best shipped east this season. Mr. Vatcher intends visiting his old home in England, but we predict that he will soon be back again.

—A shocking tragedy is reported to have occurred July 20th on the Backfoot Indian reserve near Gleichen. A little Indian girl, from Calgary, who was with her family, visiting friends on the reserve, was driving a band of ten ponies during a severe thunderstorm, when a terrible bolt of lightning struck in the midst of the horses, killing every one of them, and the little girl as well. The girl was riding a pony, and she was burned to a cinder, her remains being buried in a grave.

—Mr. Isaac Cowie, president of the Edmonton board of trade, is at the Windsor, Regina, and is going to have an interview with the Northwest government to urge the establishment of a department for mining. An additional argument in favor of an all-Canadian route is found in the report that one of the vessels carrying provisions has been wrecked, and there are rumors that a second one has also been lost. If these reports should turn out to be correct their importance can hardly be exaggerated.

—Mr. Ward, of Cottonwood, died very suddenly last Friday. He remained in the morning that he felt slightly unwell, but went out to work as usual. He returned at noon and partook lightly of dinner. He went out shortly after and Mrs. Ward upon discovering that he was not at work became alarmed and notified her brother, Mr. Hind, who resides near by. The deceased was discovered lying dead on a straw pile near one of the stables. He passed an examination for life insurance in the New York

Mutual a few days before. No inquest was held. The funeral on Sunday was largely attended—a token of the esteem in which the deceased was held.—Standard.

—The Station have added another laurel to their wreath by winning the polo match at the Fort on Wednesday. Messrs. Kirkland, MacCaul, Harvey and Creamer composed the team which won from the Fort, the champions of the Territories, by one goal to nil.

BABY ECZEMA AND SCALD HEAD.
Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of Eczema and disease of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application soothes the irritation and puts the little sufferer to rest.

—Mr. T. E. Cornyn, business manager of the Royal Anamograph Co., was in town on Wednesday and arranged Wednesday and Thursday next, Aug. 18 and 19, as the dates upon which his company will appear here. This company is one of the very best, and, besides, are introducing something entirely new and worth seeing—Edison's latest and most wonderful invention—the anamograph.

PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN OF PETERBORO CURED OF ECZEMA.

Mr. Thos. Gladman, bookkeeper for Adam Hall, Esq., stove and tinware dealer, Peterboro, writes the following facts: "I have been troubled for nine years with Eczema on my leg, and at times the itching was terrible; tried many eminent doctors and was pronounced incurable. I had given up hopes of ever being cured when I was recommended by Mr. Hadill, druggist, to try a box of Chase's Ointment, and I am happy to testify that after using two boxes I am completely cured."

—At the Canadian Land & Ranch company's ranch at Crane Lake on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Fred Walker, an employee, met with a severe accident. He was riding horseback when his horse reared up and overbalanced, falling backwards on top of his rider. The pommel of the saddle caught Walker on the thigh and made a severe injury.—Medicine Hat News.

Let Your Charity be Bright and Attractive.

The inmates of charitable institutions and our deserving town and city poor are with us at all times.

Many of us yearly send the poor our cast off and half worn garments, such as dresses, jackets, capes, skirts, coats, vests and pants. By this work hundreds of half-clothed people are made warm and comfortable, and are enabled to appear on the streets.

In this work of charity, many donors are making their gifts bright and attractive by the use of the Diamond Dyes. The old garments are dyed some suitable color and look quite as well as new ones.

New and fresh colors add to the joys and pleasures of the poor, and the garments do not have the appearance of old charity.

This work of brightening up old and faded clothes is done at a trifling cost, with the Diamond Dyes. Think of this special work, dear ladies, when your bundle of clothing is going prepared for the poor. One packet of Diamond Dye, costing ten cents, will aid wonderfully to the value of your donation.

Insanity.
To the Editor of THE PROGRESS,
Sir—The following extract from a recent letter written by the medical superintendent of the Brandon Asylum for the Insane, might be instructive:

"I find it to be a very prevalent popular error throughout the whole country that we have more lunatics to the population than any other country, and the reason given is that the isolation and want of society on the prairie are the causes. When the facts are made known, however, these theories vanish into thin air. According to the latest statistics on alienation in the different parts of Canada, we find that in Ontario the proportion of insane people was one to every four hundred and fifty (1 to 450) of the population, while in Manitoba and Territories the proportion was one to every one hundred (1 to 100) of the population. These are the figures—draw your own conclusions." I am, sir, yours truly, A.A.M.D.

Yukon Notes.

Tribune: Mr. Frank Oliver, M.P., of Edmonton, wires that a hunter named Smith went from Hudson Hope, on Peace river, to the Pelly river in 29 days, thus proving that an easy road can be made to the Yukon overland.

P. F. Kelly and C. Lenn, with two other Boston prospectors, passed through the city on Saturday for the Yukon. This makes eighteen men who have passed through Winnipeg during the past three days en route for the Yukon.

Mr. A. H. Cadenhead, of St. Charles, who has had some experience in the Yukon country, and Mr. R. Fortune, son of Mr. M. Fortune, of this city, will be among those who will join the Dominion government survey party to open up a road to the Yukon.

BIRTHS
REDFATH—On the 4th inst., at Regina, the wife of W. Syme Redfath, of a son.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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She Speaks About Paine's Celery Compound.

The immortal "Sarah" provokes enthusiasm, admiration and curiosity wherever she appears before the public, and has never had an equal in the history of the stage.

Sarah Bernhardt fully appreciates the important advantages of health and strength for one in her profession, and no one knows better than she how essential to artistic success is a vigorous nervous system.

Hard and conscientious work in all matters pertaining to her profession has at various times left her weak and nervous; but when friends prevailed upon her to use Paine's Celery Compound, she realized that she had found a blessing—a strengthener and invigorator that she cannot praise too highly. She writes as follows:

"I beg leave to state that, according to your instructions, I have used Paine's Celery Compound and I am convinced that it is the most powerful nerve strengthener that can be found. It is with the greatest pleasure that I send you my sincere testimonial."

THE LAWN TENNIS QUEEN.

Facile Regina.
Her swift balls break the eyes of men,
Her racquet strikes sure;
Her strength is as the strength of ten
Because her heart is pure;
With sparkling eyes and parted lips
She shines upon the lawn,
As graceful as a woodland nymph,
As agile as a fawn.

With racquet poised, one dainty foot
Well planted to the fore,
Sure fairer queen was never seen
In tournament of yore;
Her partners play high, low and wide
And small to them seem the blame—
No wonder that there's so much "love"
In that delightful game.

—C.

Gazetted.

To be Justices of the Peace—Louis Hamner, Wood Mountain, Assa.; Robt. Thompson, Wood Mountain, Assa.; A. W. Hume, Logan, Alta.; A. W. Fish, Fishburn, Alta.; A. S. de Roseau, Wetaskiwin, Alta.; C. J. L. Bushie, Groulx, Assa.

To be commissaries for taking affidavits—L. G. Pined, of Saddle Lake, Alta.; J. W. Meadie, Sinituluta, Assa.; John Teece, Chichester, Assa.; G. S. Campbell, of Ellsboro, Assa.; R. V. Garrett, of Kenlis, Assa.; J. Hutson, Wolsley, Assa.

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There is no doubt that the number of cases of rheumatic and rheumatoid pains, and all very much caused by the effects and consequences of the use of the "D.L." Menthol Plaster, is a fact which is well known to all who have used it. It is a fact which is well known to all who have used it. It is a fact which is well known to all who have used it.

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Direction Book and samples of colored cloth free; address WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal, P.Q.

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Blacksmiths' Coal and Brick always in stock.

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SPRING, 1897



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The Very Latest Patterns in English, Scotch and Irish Suitings, Trousers and Overcoatings. Kindly call and examine them, whether you wish to order or not.

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Qu'Appelle Station, agents for the Celebrated Dominion Pants Company.

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To the publisher: Please inform your readers that if written confidentially I will mail in a second envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and many strength after years of suffering, nervous weakness, lost vigor, occasional discharges, and lack of development.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and sound, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Unsolicted endorsements from my grateful friends who have been cured through my free advice.

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